

**REMARKS**

Herein, the "Action" or "Office Action" refers to the Office Action dated May 19, 2004.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all of the claims of the application. Claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are presently pending. Herein, no claims are withdrawn, cancelled, amended, or added.

**Telephone Interview on 7/27/2004**

Attorney for Applicant, Kasey Christie, thanks Examiner Nguyen and Examiner's Supervisor, Marc Thompson<sup>1</sup>, had a very enjoyable discussion about this patent application on the phone today. Applicant thanks Ms. Nguyen and Mr. Thompson for granting the Applicant-initiated interview request.

The primary purpose of the interview was to clarify the understanding of what the cited references disclosed—primarily, the Griffin and Smith references (which are introduced and discussed later). While no agreement was reached, it seems likely (based upon the content and tone of the discussion) that the Office may utilize one or more newly introduced references if the rejections continue to be maintained.

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**Request for Another Interview**

If, after this response, there are any issues remaining that prevent issuance of this application, undersigned attorney asks Examiner Nguyen and SPE Thompson to call me before issuing a subsequent Action.

**Overview of the Application**

Broadly speaking, the Application describes a Web-address conversion technology that converts a Web address from one format to another.

In the case of a Dynamic-to-Static (D-to-S) converter, it converts a Web address formatted to point to a yet-to-be-generated (i.e., dynamic) Web page into a Web address formatted to point to an already-generated (i.e., static) Web page. So, in other words, it converts a dynamic web address into a static one.

In the case of a Static-to-Dynamic (S-to-D) converter, it converts a Web address formatted to point to an already-generated (i.e., static) Web page into a Web address formatted to point to a yet-to-be-generated (i.e., dynamic) Web page. So, in other words, it converts a static web address into a dynamic one.

The Web address conversion technology, described in the Application, helps dynamic Web sites get the attention of the spiders of Internet search engines. D-to-S address conversion helps generate a spider-friendly main page for a spider of a search engine to crawl. With S-to-D address conversion, a user need only remember an easy to remember static-web-page address format to access a dynamic Web page.

## Cited References

The Office cites **Griffin** as its primary reference in all of its obviousness rejections. The Office cites **Smith** as its secondary reference in its obviousness rejections.

### Griffin

**Griffin** describes centralized product testing system with a test application server that communicates with remote users as a web-based application. Equipment testers login to the system through their web browser. They can then run tests while viewing instructions for the test and entering results in dynamically-generated web browser forms tailored to their test.

Completed forms (including files generated by test equipment tied to a tester's computer) can then be uploaded to the testing system. The testing system relates the test data to the product under test and stores the data in a relational database. The test data can then be used to dynamically generate preliminary or formal test reports for compliance and other purposes.

Applicant submits that **Griffin** does not disclose any address conversion. It only discloses a static address pointing to a static site and a dynamic page pointing to a dynamic site.

The Office indicates that **Griffin** discloses, at col. 3, lines 22-64, the conversion of a "dynamic address to a static address also pointing to the dynamic Web page." The following is the cited text from **Griffin**:

FIG. 2 shows the logical configuration of the embodiment of FIG. 1. Application core 40 resides on the test application server and performs most of the "work" of the system with Perl scripts. Core 40 is connected to peripheral functions 46 and 48. Database interface 46 performs database extract and store operations with relational database 42, which resides on the database server. Web interface 48 (e.g., a web server) transmits web pages to users and receives uniform resource locator requests back from those users. Finally, application core 40 is connected to a template repository 44 that contains test templates and report templates. Repository 44 may, e.g., store each template as a separate file in a disk folder.

#### Using the Testing System

A user accesses a testing system home page from within their web browser in order to use the system. FIG. 3 shows a typical home page display 50 for an embodiment named the "Job Log System", or JLS. The home page contains selections for major JLS functions and links for obtaining JLS accounts and job numbers.

Preferably, access to the testing system beyond the home page is limited. Access is controlled in JLS by issuing accounts, and requiring users to login to the system before accessing test data. JLS maintains an account for each user, with the account tracking the user's name, phone/pager numbers, testing discipline, business unit, and location. JLS has the capability to verify and/or update account information by accessing a personnel database on a separate server (not shown).

Once a user has an account on JLS, they may login to the system and conduct testing. The first step in a new test program is obtaining a "job number" that can be used to identify the product under test. In JLS, a user selects the link "Get a New Job Number" from the home page displayed on their browser in order to request a new job number. The test application server receives this request, reserves an unused job number, and sends a browser form, requesting information about the job, to the user's browser. Job information includes a name for the responsible engineer, the product name, product code name, discipline of the product, the number of configurations tested, and any comments.

Applicant submits that the above cited text of Griffin fails to disclose any conversion.

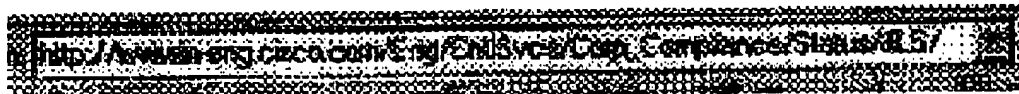


Fig. A

1 The only address that Applicant could locate that is inferentially referenced  
2 is the address listed in the address bar of the "typical home page display 50"  
3 illustrated in Fig. 3. The address in that bar is cut-out, enlarged, and shown here in  
4 Fig. A above.

5 Applicant submits that this address is static. Griffin never describes this  
6 address as dynamic and this address matches the exemplary static address  
7 provided in the Application, which is <http://domain.name.com/pagename.htm>.

8 Applicant submits that the "typical home page display 50" illustrated in  
9 Fig. 3 is static as well. Griffin never describes this Web page as one that is  
10 created the moment the page is accessed. Griffin never describes this Web page as  
11 one that is not stored intact on a Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each  
12 time it is accessed.

13 The following is col. 5, lines 25-45 from Griffin:

14  
15 A user selects a link or button on a test system-generated browser  
16 form. The user's web browser sends a corresponding request to a web server  
17 application running on the test application server, i.e., step A in FIG. 7. For  
18 instance, the request may contain the uniform resource locator (URL)

19 [http://.about.JLS/jobtest/emc\\_test.pl?emc\\_test\\_page=burst/  
burst\\_report.html&job\\_number=430&old\\_job\\_number=430&test\\_  
details\\_number=1367](http://.about.JLS/jobtest/emc_test.pl?emc_test_page=burst/burst_report.html&job_number=430&old_job_number=430&test_details_number=1367)

20 The file "emc-test.pl" is a Perl script located on the test application  
21 server. The web server runs this script as step B in FIG. 7. The information after  
22 the "?" in the URL above is converted to a series of command-line parameters  
23 and passed to the script. For instance, the parameter "emc\_test\_page" has a  
24 value "burst/burst\_report.html" the location of an HTML template file to be  
25 used to build the requested page. The parameter "job\_number" has a value  
"430", and the parameter "test details\_number" has a value "1367"—these values  
identify the job and test that are to be accessed. The job number and test  
details number get set by a user on previous web forms, and are then passed  
from form to form to be automatically included in URLs.

1 The address disclosed in col. 5, lines 25-45 is a dynamic address. However,  
 2 as is conventional, it is one that points to a dynamic Web page. Applicant makes  
 3 that conclusion because col. 5, lines 34-36 says, "the file 'emc-test.pl' [which is  
 4 part of the address provided on lines 31-33] is a Perl script.... The web server  
 5 runs this script as step B in FIG. 7." Later, in the description of step F (col. 5,  
 6 lines 60-62), **Griffin** describes the server as sending a just-generated Web page  
 7 over the network to the user's Web browser.

8 In accordance with its description of a dynamic Web page provided in the  
 9 Application, Applicant submits that the Web page produced by step F of Fig. 7 of  
 10 **Griffin** is not stored intact on the Web server, but, instead, is generated anew each  
 11 time it's Perl script is accessed.

### 12 Smith

13 **Smith** describes techniques for creating and displaying dynamic link labels  
 14 in a browser program operating on a remote user station in a computer network  
 15 where remote user stations retrieve information from other sites in the network.  
 16 The link labels are created in an application program which can be run within the  
 17 browser, and the link labels are designed to operate, at a minimum, in a similar  
 18 manner as HTML hyperlinks.

19 The link labels can also dynamically change in response to user input into  
 20 the browser. For instance, the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) address or the  
 21 text or appearance of the link label can change. Also, parameters based on user  
 22 input can be formed by the application and used to form or alter other link labels.  
 23  
 24  
 25

### Static v. Dynamic

In the interview both Applicant and the Office agreed that it is important to understand the meaning various terms used in the claims. In particular, those include the meaning of and the differences between "static" and "dynamic" Web pages, and the meaning of and the differences between "static" and "dynamic" addresses.

In general, pp. 1 and 2 of the Application discuss these terms.

- Static Web Page: A static Web page is pre-generated and stored intact on a Web server.
- Static Address: A static address is a "unique Web address (e.g., a URL)" that addresses a specific static Web page. A typical URL for a static Web page looks like this: <http://domain.name.com/pagename.htm>.
- Dynamic Web Page: A dynamic Web page is generated at the moment the page is accessed using data that is not stored intact on a Web server.
- Dynamic Address: A dynamic address is a unique Web address (e.g., a URL) that triggers the generation of a dynamically created Web page by a Web server. A typical URL for a dynamic Web page may look like this:  
<http://domain.name.com/pagename.asp?parm1=val1&parm2=val2>.

## **Substantive Claim Rejections**

### **Claim Rejections under §102 and §103**

The Office rejects all pending claims under §102 and/or §103. For the reasons set forth below, the Office has not shown that cited references anticipate (under §102) the rejected claims. For the reasons set forth below, the Office has not made out a *prima facie* case of obviousness (under §103). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections be withdrawn and the case be passed along to issuance.

The Office's rejections are based upon the following references:

- **Griffin, Griffin et al.**, U.S. Patent No. 6,442,714; and
- **Smith, Jody K. Smith**, U.S. Patent No. 6,018,748.

### **Anticipation Rejections**

The Office maintains the same anticipation rejections as it did in the Action dated 11/26/2003. Since the Office has not officially changed its stance on its rejection of the claims, the Applicant again asserts the same reasons why the rejections should be withdraw.

Those reasons are detailed in the Applicant's response to the 11/26/2003 Action (that response is dated 4/21/2004 and is called the "previous response" herein). More particularly, those reasons are provide on pages 20-32 of the previous response and are incorporated here by reference.

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## Obviousness Rejections

The Office maintains the same obviousness rejections as it did in the Action dated 11/26/2003. Since the Office has not officially changed its stance on its rejection of the claims, the Applicant again asserts the same reasons why the rejections should be withdrawn. Those reasons are detailed on pages 32-52 of the previous response and are incorporated here by reference.

## Conclusion

All pending claims are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and prompt issuance of the application. If any issues remain that prevent issuance of this application, the Office is urged to contact the undersigned attorney before issuing a subsequent Action.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: 8-11-04

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